

# The Intelligencer.

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ASSOCIATE JUDGE—EASTERN DISTRICT,  
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Ex-President Cleveland has agreed  
to make two or three more speeches  
in New York during the campaign.

It may transpire that the Baltic  
fleet fired upon the British fishing  
boats for the purpose of making an  
excuse to return home.

If the newspapers are to be believed  
Folk, Uncle Henry Davis and Bryan  
are the only orators who are attract-  
ing large crowds this year.

The election Thursday revealed the  
fact that the Harriman interests had  
not gotten control of the majority of  
the stock of the Santa Fe railroad, as  
reported a few weeks ago.

After debating the question for  
nearly a year the board of education  
of New York City has refused the  
petition of the principals of New  
York schools for the re-establishment  
of corporal punishment.

Kansas City is cheered with another  
prospect of a union depot. If  
Lexington does not get its bridge  
before Kansas City gets its new  
union depot there will be cause for  
discouragement in Lafayette.

Nothing so disappointing as the  
airship tests has marked the progress  
of the World's Fair. The exposition  
offered the most extravagant prizes  
for successful aerial craft, but thus far  
the results have been disappointing.

The Kansas City Star reports the  
unearthing of a mastodon's skeleton  
in a brick yard of that city. They  
are digging up all kinds of things in  
Jackson county in these latter days.  
The portents and signs are alarming.

The wildest stock market opera-  
tions since 1901 are reported on Wall  
street. We will soon be hearing of  
the need of legislation to provide an  
elastic currency. This rubber cur-  
rency talk always follows a period of  
stock speculation.

Secretary Hay in his New York  
speech Wednesday said: "If you  
vote the republican ticket you know  
what you are doing. The republican  
record and the republican professions  
are at one." Well, how about  
reciprocity, for instance?

Old "Figgers" Grosvenor, of Ohio,  
predicts that Roosevelt will get 314  
electoral votes and Parker 151. Still  
the Kansas City Star and other re-  
publican papers continue to warn the  
people that the democrats with an  
unlimited campaign fund are going to  
purchase Indiana outright.

The Kansas City Star announces  
that the Armour-Swift interests have  
acquired a stretch of river front  
opposite the Union depot in Kansas  
City. They will proceed to fill up  
the river and the Star will continue  
its efforts to get government aid to  
prevent overflows at that point.

## THE INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.

The INTELLIGENCER is in receipt  
of campaign circulars of the Direct  
Legislation League of Missouri advocat-  
ing the adoption of the second  
constitutional amendment to be voted  
on at the general election in Novem-  
ber. This amendment provides for  
the institution of the initiative and  
referendum as a permanent feature of  
our legislative system—the initiative  
requiring the submission to a direct  
vote of the people of any proposed  
legislation for which ten per cent of  
the voters of the state have petitioned,  
and the referendum requiring the  
endorsement by direct vote of the  
people of any bill passed by the  
legislature to which ten per cent of  
the people are opposed.

The circulars of the "league,"  
which are being distributed in the  
interest of this radical innovation,  
describe the proposition in a flaming  
headline as "The True Remedy for  
Corruption in our Politics." The  
circular further describes the purpose  
of the amendment thus: "It is absurd  
for us to give our legislative agents  
an absolute, irrevocable power of  
attorney to do what they like with  
our property during their term of  
office. The referendum will make  
them the true responsible agents of  
the people instead of the irresponsible  
masters they now are. Anyone can  
readily see that this amendment will  
practically put an end to the corrup-  
tion that has invaded our political  
life."

The absurdity of this contention  
must be apparent to every well in-  
formed, thoughtful man. It would  
be apparent on its face as an abstract  
proposition if experience had shed no  
light upon it. But experience has  
shed light upon it. Forty years ago,  
an epidemic of railroad aiding spread  
over Missouri. Counties and town-  
ships bankrupted themselves voting  
bonds in aid of railroad construction.

In some instances, as in this county,  
the madness went so far as the issue  
of bonds for the benefit of rail-  
roads in other counties. Today scores  
of counties are staggering under a  
load of debt contracted in the interest  
of private corporations and author-  
ized by popular vote. So bitter was  
the experience that by constitutional  
amendment the people are not now  
permitted to do these things at all.  
They may not vote away their own,  
even though they wish to do so. It  
is not true, it never has been true,  
that people in their organized social  
capacity are more careful of their  
own than are their elected represen-  
tatives. County courts are more con-  
servative in authorizing expenditures  
than the people themselves would be.  
They are accountable to minorities  
ever so small. Bankers habitually  
in their official capacity refuse loans  
and securities which they readily  
take on their private accounts. In  
the conduct of business as in the  
commission of crimes multitudes are  
more likely to go astray than individ-  
uals—a fact which the Good Book  
recognizes in the warning about con-  
sulting with a multitude to do evil.

The idea that the initiative and  
referendum would serve to "put an  
end to the corruption that has in-  
vaded our political life" is prepos-  
terous. In the first place it is absurd  
to believe that if people are careless  
in the selection of their representa-  
tives they would be either more care-  
ful or wiser in voting directly upon  
measures, the full intent and final  
consequences of which they would in  
most instances fail to discern. If  
the initiative and referendum availed  
at all to alter conditions in regard to  
corruption of political life, it would  
serve only to transfer the seat of the  
disease. It would serve further to  
corrupt the press, because of its  
influence with the people. It would  
serve to corrupt the people directly,  
and to make the elective franchise a  
more valuable asset in the hands of  
the venal. It would never be invoked  
except when there was money in it.  
Men would not take the time or go to  
the pains and expense of circulating a  
petition and securing the signatures  
of ten per cent of the population of  
Missouri in the interest of a whipping  
post law, because there is no money  
in it for anybody. But vast interests  
like railroad, mining, meat pack-  
ing, lumbering, and organizations like  
the labor unions, would find no  
trouble in invoking it. Everybody  
remembers that a few years ago the  
newspapers both daily and weekly  
were filled with pure food and anti-  
alcohol articles. Under the head of  
"Science Notes" some benevolent  
health society located far away sent  
out frequent letters even to the most  
obscure country papers, whose editors  
thought they were doing a public  
service in warning their readers

against alum baking powders. There  
is not the slightest doubt but that  
the people would have ratified by  
referendum the legislature's baking  
powder bill. And if the cream of  
tartar baking powder companies were  
willing to "educate" the people for  
the protection of a few legislators  
who held them up, they would cer-  
tainly be as willing to educate  
them even more liberally when re-  
lieved of the necessity of bribing a  
few professional sandbaggers.

More legislation than we think has  
its origin in the counsels of vast  
industrial organizations, and it is im-  
possible to show that this should be  
lessened or rendered more difficult by  
direct legislation. Whatever may be  
the present advantages to the people  
of our uniform text book law, viewed  
from the other side it must be pro-  
nounced of monopolistic origin. Yet  
this law and all such laws would be  
promptly ratified by the people  
through the referendum.

The initiative and referendum, in-  
stead of being a step forward, is a  
step backward. This is an age of  
the division of labor. A man does  
not want to be his own doctor, his  
own lawyer, his own plumber, his  
own pharmacist. He is willing to  
pay and can better afford to pay some  
other man for this work. What he  
wants is honest service and results.  
He gets both or else he makes a  
change. It would cost vastly more  
time even for the most intelligent of  
our citizens to pass conscientiously  
upon the merits of legislation in its  
details than it would for them to be  
their own doctors or their own lawyers.  
And the consequences of incompetent  
or careless service would be infinitely  
more serious, for it would affect an  
infinitely larger number. We can  
get good service under the represen-  
tative system by paying for it. But  
we can't get it for the wages of a  
hod carrier. If the initiative and  
referendum were often invoked, that  
plan would cost the people vastly  
more than a well paid and competent  
legislature.

George H. Maxwell in a recent  
address suggests that the government  
adopt the standing policy of employ-  
ing the idle in times of depression in  
the reclamation of worthless land in  
all parts of the country by irrigation  
and diking; and that the men so  
employed be given opportunities to  
enter small quantities of such land  
for homes. This suggestion,  
whatever objections may be found to  
it, is certainly wiser than that of the  
scores of populists, socialists and  
agitators who would make everybody  
rich and happy by various forms of  
legal legerdemain. The natural  
wealth of the country could be  
doubled by diking rivers, draining  
swamps, and irrigation, and the cost  
of the process paid out of the profits  
as the work goes on.

At the triennial general convention  
of the Episcopal church at Boston  
during the past three weeks, an effort  
was made to adopt a canon forbidding  
the remarriage of divorced persons  
under any circumstances whatever.  
Finally the proposal was modified so  
as to except the innocent party to a  
divorce granted upon scriptural  
grounds, providing a year had elapsed  
since the granting of the divorce.  
This action is a high compliment to  
the courage and moral purpose of the  
Episcopal church and ought to go far  
toward recommending that organiza-  
tion of Christians to those serious  
minded people who expect the church  
to be a real force in society.

It would be hard to imagine a worse  
break than secretary Hay made in his  
New York speech Wednesday when  
he said of the republican party:  
"Our path is worked out for us so  
plainly that even if we wanted to we  
could not deviate from it." This has  
been suspected and charged for years  
but it was never before admitted  
even inadvertently by an authority  
high in the councils of that party.

Archbishop Glennon says that the  
proposed free text book amendment  
to the constitution of Missouri might  
be proper for a penitentiary but not  
for a free people, especially all of  
whose antecedents have made for the  
building up of a healthy individual-  
ism. He further says that it is a  
step toward socialism, implying as a  
logical sequence of the giving later on  
of free clothes and free food.

It might be a discourtesy to Russia  
for England to question the veracity  
of Admiral Rojestvensky in the  
German Ocean affair, but in a criminal  
trial testimony like that would  
provoke a laugh that would make the  
judge try to look severe and the  
sheriff demand "order" in his most  
heroic tone.

The republican national committee  
has issued a circular, quoted in part  
in the Kansas City Star of Thursday,  
which says that the first number on  
the republican program in the  
event of Roosevelt's election is the  
redistricting of the Southern states  
that have restricted the suffrage. It  
is earnestly hoped that the republican  
party is really mad enough to do this,  
for it is impossible to conceive of a  
line of policy more calculated to break  
up that party forever.

The apparent apathy in this county  
is not to be construed to mean that  
the people are indifferent to the re-  
sults of the November election, but  
only that they have made up their  
minds and are not interested in hear-  
ing campaigners on the subject.  
There is hardly doubt that the  
democratic voters will be found at  
the polls in force and that the usual  
majority will be given to the national,  
state and county tickets.

The pacing record was lowered  
Thursday by Dan Patch at Memphis  
—time 1:56. It is a matter of de-  
bate whether the records broken in  
the past ten years testify to the  
increased speed of horses or to the  
ingenuity of man in devising wind-  
shields, ball-bearing sulkies and  
various mechanical contrivances to  
lessen the racer's hindrances.

## A Democratic Achievement.

Without one cent increase in the  
tax levy Governor A. M. Dockery has  
brought about the greatest progress in  
higher education in Missouri ever made  
in a similar period in the history of  
the commonwealth. Under his  
administration the growth of the Uni-  
versity of Missouri has been little less  
than phenomenal. For the year 1900,  
the year preceding Dockery's adminis-  
tration, the total income of the  
University including the school of  
mines was approximately \$218,000;  
this year, the last of his term, the total  
income of the institution is estimated  
at \$435,000 or double what it was  
when he entered the governor's  
mansion. Nor is this all. Already,  
since he became governor, \$300,000  
has been spent in constructing and  
furnishing six University buildings at  
Columbia and three at Rolla and be-  
fore his term shall finally expire next  
January, two other buildings costing  
nearly \$80,000 will be nearing com-  
pletion at Columbia. The equipment  
of the University apart from buildings,  
books and grounds shows a similar  
marvelous growth. The value of  
equipment in the entire University on  
the first of January, 1901 was \$217,000;  
on the first of January, 1905 when  
Dockery shall step down and out it will  
be worth approximately \$317,000, an  
increase of 46 per cent. The University  
library has felt the same magic touch.  
On January 1st, 1901 it contained  
40,000 volumes and 20,000 pamphlets;  
on January 1st, 1905 it will contain  
70,000 volumes and 30,000 pamphlets.  
Along with this growth in material  
equipment has come an increase in the  
number of students. During the ses-  
sion of 1900-01, 1487 students were en-  
rolled in all departments; according to  
conservative estimates the enrollment  
this session will be 1900.

## Postmaster's Son Arrested for Coloniz- ing.

It was a fine commentary on this  
high-handed procedure that while  
Odell and his henchman were directing  
it, Democratic officials were arresting  
the son of Postmaster Van Cott and a  
cashier in the post-office for corruptly  
colonizing negroes in the assembly  
district in which the elder Van Cott  
is the Republican leader, and the  
younger Van Cott the Republican  
candidate for the Assembly. The  
latter was removed from his fat job in  
the post-office a few months ago, as  
one of the results of a timid investiga-  
tion of the frauds in the New York  
postal service. Both Van Cott and the  
cashier have been held in \$2,500 bonds  
for examination. Several of their tools  
have confessed that they were engaged  
in a scheme to "plant" 250  
Philadelphia negroes in Van Cott's  
assembly district, who were to vote  
the Republican ticket. As many as  
ten negroes were put into one room,  
and all would have been registered but  
for the vigilance of detectives employ-  
ed by Attorney-General Cunniff's  
office and the Tammany organization.  
With all his army of paid "watchers,"  
in addition to his hundreds of State  
inspectors and sleuths, Odell has not  
unearthed a single case of fraud or  
attempted fraud by Democrats, and  
the only cases of fraud thus far dis-  
covered were of Republican origin.  
There are two more days of registra-  
tion in the city, Friday and Saturday  
of this week. Thus far the number of  
voters registered is 494,730, which  
exceeds the number registered on the  
first two days in 1900 by upwards of  
21,000.

## FALL SEASON 1904 BULLETIN NO. 1

We have 40 Tailor Made Dress Skirts worth \$2.50 to  
\$6.00 each, which we intend to sell regardless of value.  
They are choice goods, sizes 22 to 28 waist measure and  
39 to 42 in length. We have divided them into lots as  
follows: 6 at \$1.50, worth up to \$2.75; 20 at \$2.85, worth  
up to \$4.00, and 14 at \$3.15, worth up to \$6.00.

### Sweaters.

Two choice lots of Ladies' Sweaters, fresh new goods.  
Colors, Cardinal, Navy and White. Sizes 36 to 40.  
Prices \$2.75 and \$4.00 each.

### Knit Underskirts.

50 Ladies' Knit Underskirts in beautiful colorings,  
Very choice and comfortable. Prices 50c, 75c and \$1.00.

### Shirt Waists.

100 Fall and Winter Shirt Waists, confined styles.  
New and nobby patterns. Prices very low, 60c, 75c,  
\$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 each.

### Furs! Furs!

We are carrying a large and beautiful line of Ladies'  
Furs in medium and low grades. We think we have the  
right things and the right prices. We show a very  
attractive neck piece for \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.50 and up to  
\$12.00 each.

We have hundreds of other items just as attractive as  
these. We ask an inspection and comparison of prices  
and values and a fair share of your business. The sale is  
now in full blast. Come and see us.

W. G. MCCAUSLAND.

## Public Sale!

Having sold my farm, I will sell at  
Public Auction at said farm, 3 miles  
southwest of Mayview and 7  
miles northeast of Odessa,

Wednesday, Nov. 2, 1904

the following described property:

Four brood mares, one yearling filley, one saddle horse and  
single driver, one span of 5 year old mules, 2-two year old  
mules, two yearling mules, one mule colt, fifteen brood sows  
with pigs, three Poland China boars, twenty shoats, 23 head  
of cows—several good milch cows, one Shorthorn bull,  
twenty-one calves, two wagons, one buggy and harness,  
farming implements of all kinds.

Terms: All sums of \$10, cash, \$10 and over, twelve  
months time without interest if paid when due.  
If not paid when due to bear 8 per cent interest from date.  
2 per cent discount for cash. Sale begins promptly at 10 a.m.

EDWARD S. BUTT.

Col. Wm. Butord, Auc.

## Public Sale!

Will sell at public auction at my farm,  
Graceland Park, eight miles east  
of Lexington, Mo., on,

November 5, '04

A LOT OF

Young Trotting and  
Saddle Bred Horses

Sired by Ingomar 7872,  
Edinburg 9821, Ashbrook 28405.

SALE COMMENCES AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.  
DINNER WILL BE SERVED ON THE GROUNDS.

Thos. B. Campbell & Son,

Graceland Park, Lafayette County, Missouri

COL. J. W. SPARKS, Auctioneer

CATALOGUES WILL BE DISTRIBUTED TO BUYERS ON THE GROUNDS.

Try the Intelligencer's Job Printing!